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A final characteristic of thinking is the reversion of attention to previous links in the train of ideas, giving rise to a modified repetition of it, and avoiding that conflict which previously hindered the incorporation of a presentation in an apperceptive system.

*Le Sentiment et la Pensée.* Par ANDRÉ GODFERNAUX. Paris, 1894, pp. 224.

This essay in comparative and experimental psychology is dedicated to Ribot and Dr. Magnan. Five chapters are first given to the description of mania, melancholy, hypochondria, ecstasy and chronic delirium. Normal psychology is treated from the stand-points of excitation or depression, and the emotions and association of ideas are treated as muscular tendencies and coördinations. The general conclusion is that the work by which the effort of a tendency, while yet vague and undecided, to specialize itself into more or less complex groups of motor phenomena, corresponds, in the last case of definite muscular coördinations, to the work by which an emotion takes concrete form and creates a definite synthesis of the elements of consciousness.

*Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man.* By HENRY DRUMMOND. New York, T. Potts & Co., 1894, pp. 346.

The last few lectures of this interesting course are omitted, and instead is a long introduction of fifty-six pages. Probably there was never a book that admitted being condensed so completely into a few sentences. Evolution is a grand drama approaching its last act, man. This is the age of the evolution of evolution. The beginning must be interpreted from the end. Darwin too much ignored man. The struggle for the survival of others began with the first care for the egg. The seventy vestigial structures which Weismann enumerates in man show his evolution from lower forms. The arrest of the body came with tools. Now this is a psychical universe. Soul growth begins with feelings which we share with the lower animals. Old age and death show traces of devolution. The evolution of motherhood stands for altruism and love. The father comes later and stands for justice. The family was very slowly unfolded, and is the root of all sexual institutions. The world's history is a love story. Nutrition and reproduction are the roots of selfishness and unselfishness respectively. All is progressive. God does not live in gaps, and love is the consummate blossom of all evolutionary processes. It is the old Pauline charity. The book is a pleasant and very popular summary of the world processes from the atom to the saint. On the whole very liberal and progressive, and to be most warmly commended to all who still feel the old sense of opposition between science and religion, all trace of which the author himself has, however, by no means escaped.

*Basal Concepts in Philosophy.* An inquiry into Being, Non-Being and Becoming. By ALEX. T. ORMOND, PH. D., Professor of Philosophy in Princeton University. New York, 1894, pp. 308.

Contemporary thought is chiefly marked by its weakness in respect to fundamental philosophical conceptions. This causes sensationalism in psychology and phenomenism in philosophy, and hence comes agnosticism on one hand and monistic pantheism on the other. Intermediate between these the author would ground the world of reality in an Absolute, possessed of supreme intelli-

gence, goodness and love. The author acknowledges "the great debt I owe to my honored teacher, the venerable McCosh, to the spirit of whose realistic philosophy I hope my own work will be found loyal." The author states that he is also indebted to Plato, Aristotle and others. The author is essentially right in his main positions, but only in a sense like that in which the Old Testament prophets of Christ were Christian. He dimly sees the re-revelation of his own doctrines in the newer directions of science, but says very little that might not have been said fifty years ago. The book is an honest, earnest, old-fashioned plea for old doctrines on good old grounds.

*The Synthesis of Mind, the Method of a Working Psychology*, by Corydon Ford (J. V. Sheehan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 58 pp. 8vo.), is a book full of wild and unintelligible verbiage, and absolutely without value, except as a study in abnormal psychology. H. A. A.

*The Reality of the Self*, by W. L. Courtney, Esq., M. A., LL. D. (Being a paper read before the Victoria Institute, 25 pp. 8vo.) is a very brief and superficial recapitulation of some of the spiritualistic arguments. It is modest and clear, but neither the paper itself nor the discussion following contains any contribution to rational psychology. H. A. A.

To the growing list of psychological periodicals is to be added a psychological annual—*L'Année Psychologique*—under the management of the distinguished directors of the Psychological Laboratory of the Sorbonne, MM. Beaunis and Binet. With these gentlemen are associated as collaborators, Ribot (College de France), Flournoy (Geneva), Delabarre (Brown University), Weeks (Harvard), V. Henri (Leipzig), Philippe (Paris), Courtier (Paris) and Bourdon (Lille). The four parts of the annual will be devoted respectively to: 1. A full account with abstracts, tables and diagrams of all the important psychological literature of the year just past. 2. A bibliographical index of the literature of 1894—covering more than twelve hundred titles. 3. Original contributions by Binet and Passy, Binet and Henri, Flournoy, Delabarre and Weeks—Prof. Delabarre's paper being an extensive description of the present state of psychology in America. 4. News and Notes of psychological interest. The regular price of the volume, the risk and cost of which are born by MM. Beaunis and Binet without expectation of profit, will be 10 fr. The work will be ready in March and may be had from F. Alcan, 108 Boulevard St-Germain, Paris; or from M. A. Binet, à la Sorbonne, Paris. The names of those in charge of the new annual assure both its character and success.